PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

DAVID E. SMILEYEditor JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published daily at Presio Lapona Building
Independence Square. Philadelphia.
TLANTIC CITT. Presi-Union Building
Saw Your. 364 Madison Ave.
TOI Ford Building
T. Louis. 613 Globe-Democrat Building
Talcado. 1302 Tribune Building NEWS BUREAUS:

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
New York Burner.

The Sun Building
Sulbsculption Trafaigar Building
Sulbsculption Trafaigar Building
The Rewning Fuello Lenger is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns
at the rate of tweive (12) cents per week, payable
to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in
the United States, tanada or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month.
Bis. (30) dolbars per year, payable in advance.
To all foreign contries one (51) dollar a month.
Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed
must give old as well as new address. WASHINGTON BUREAU,

BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-billed to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published rights of republication of special dispatches are also reserved. Philadelphia, Wednerday, August 16, 1922

GOOD TRANSIT NEWS

MAYOR MOORE'S aunouncement that he intends to push plans for a program of comprehensive rapid transit development in the hope of baying it adopted with the sanction of Council and in agreement with the P. R. T. before his administration ends is good news and big news.

It is plain that Mr. Moore now centry perceives the unwisdom of the course to which the city was committed and to which his Administration fell heir when for sectional political reasons grandless but in many respects impracticable networks of subways, and elevated structures were ordered constructed with huge loans earmarked for each, but with the all-important question of how and by whom they should be operated left unsettled. That was a mismale which ought never again to be permitted

Since the rehabilitation of the P R T and its emancipation from politico-financial control have been accomplished under the Mitten management, the Ideal and, in fact, the only completely workable plan must be operation as a unit of the whole transit system in the city. The Mayor, therefore, is on the right track when he declares that he is going to call the P. R. T as well as Council into conference before expending a dollar of the taxpayers' money in further extensions. There can be only one reasonable result of such a businesslike way of proceeding and that is an arrangement which will be satisfactory to everybody because every factor will be represented.

It would be the grossest fully to go ahead with the building of lines which an operating company would not find suitable because they were erected to suit the voters of a particular district and not as a proper engineering project

The Mayor's plan cannot fall to bring the best thought to bear upon the subject and if carried through in the desired spirit of civic pride and unselfishness it will be an achievement upon which, when the time comes for him to lay down the heavy duties and responsibilities of his difficult office. Mr. Moore can look back with real personal eatisfaction as a monument to his Administration.

FRANCIS B. REEVES

FRANCIS B. REEVES was a type of reformer who invested that term-sometimes mistrusted-with honorable distinction and won for it a large measure of popular respect. His career in Philadelphia is a signal instance of the right conception of public spirit.

Mr. Reeves labored unvensingly and unselfishly for the good of the community, and there were few humanitarian enterprises of note with which his name was not connected. In politics his nim was the reverse of self-aggrandizement. It was the welfare of the city which he had sincerely at heart. and it is pleasant to recall that his consistent espousal of the cause of clean government played no inconsiderable part in the elevation of that affectionately remembered old war-horse," Rudolph Blankenburg, to the mayoralty.

Philadelphians after the manner of Francis B. Reeves, men possessed of his quiet rower of genuine constructive accomplishment, are not too common. His passing leaves a regrettable gap in the ranks of citisens of whom this community has the right to be proud.

His was a life of fine ideals unflaggingly pursued, without vanity and without the least insistence upon the spectnentar.

MARVELS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS CHARLES BATES WEISBERG, STU-

dent at the University of Pennsylvania, has passed a national psychoanalytical test with flying colors and is declared by experts to have the finest all-round catch-ascatch-can mentality in any college in the country. His is the champion heavyweight brain; science has proved it.

Charles, in telling of the infallible methods by which this was discovered, says; There were some questions calculated to test the students' powers of observation, among which I remember one as to whether the figures on City Hall clock were Arabic or Roman. Luckily, I had noticed them and remembered they were of the latter

editorial commentator is that there are no figures at all on the City Hall clock; there is merely a straight line to indicate the divisions of the face into five-minute periods.

THE TRUTHFUL CAMERA

TT 18 an old axiom in newspaper work that a murder story is tripled in news value if a love tangle is woven into it Bordid details of crime are lightened and rightened and made palatable to the public the atmosphere of romance and the etic thought of a love that stopped at

Ye read of a husband slain and a wife ing whose effects are found hundreds of sionate love letters from another man. do not, on this account, overlook the nousness of murder, but we find ourhe inclined to view with added interest mental picture of a beautiful woman nught in the web of a tangled heart

tragedy.

And then comes the cruel and heartless and unromantic newspaper photographer. ening from his assignment to "cover" He hides himself and his plates om for ten minutes and plans to open it late in October are nov

emerges with-what? An all-too-true likeness of the heroine! And she is dowdy and ordinary, and her best friends would have to admit that she was fat and she herself would have to admit to forty. And she wears the spectacles of frank near-sightedness and her boots are eminently of the

"sensible" variety. All at once the whole case descends once more to what it really is-a drab and sordid story of ordinary people without a hint of real romance to color its stark ghastliness and unloveliness.

MONAGHAN'S GOOD EXAMPLE TO JUDICIAL ROUTINEERS

One Court in Which Courageous Initiative Is Brought to the Aid of the Law

ORGANIZATION politics has had a great deal to do with giving to some Philadelphia Judges the aspect of easual and rather bored spectators in the courts where they preside. Elsewhere - particularly in England, sometimes in New York and often in the West-Judges feel bound to make good use of knowledge gained by direct observation and experience and to utilize evidence discovered through the questioning of witnesses as ground for fresh initiative in action against criminals or in the interest of the unfortunate.

There is no reason why indignation or compassion or an intelligent sense of resentment should be forever absent from the bench or why the humane concerns of a Judge should not find expression in methods of procedure devised to realize the spirit as well as to interpret the letter of the law.

But for some sorts of men there is an advantage in the other method. The Judge. who is merely a cool and disinterested and unmoved interpreter, a sort of umpire at the game of the courts, will seldom tread unwittingly on the toes of his political friends, By leaving the whole business of fact-finding and prosecution to the District Attorney's office he can remain safe and respectable within the narrowing circle of his traditional responsibilities, even if he never does nnything to advance the spirit of justice and decency and humanity which the law is sup-

It is to the great credit of Judge John Monaghan that he displays, particularly in the direction of the inquiry into illicit drug mses, nothing of the alcofness and lazy tolerance that so often confuses and retards in the courts the processes of justice and enlightenment. He evidently has what all Judges are supposed to have, a desire to be right rather than merely literal in the presence of problems complicated by misery and ignorance and misfortune. And he has imagination and courage.

In groping to the bottom of the general mess that had the Ginsberg parole as one of its outward signs. Judge Monnghan has been making use of hints and implications contained in the evidence to find a way gradunity to the higher-ups who profit by the dope traffic. Clearly, it is furile and cruel to send victims of the drug habit to jail and ask no questions about the people who profited and continue to profit deliberately by their degradation

That is what a good many magistrates and Judges in the rourts of record have been content to do. It is not hard to find an explanation for this startling lack of curiosity in some of the courts. The drug traffic is linked up rather closely with the underworld outposts of ward politics. And in a pinch that threatens exposure of this incredible alliance the dope peddlers can plways be assured of the help of well-paid lawyers with political indicence great enough to owe even a Ountrer Sessions Judge.

Judge Monaghan has been proceeding retentlessly in his efforts to let light in through the vell that political thugs have managed to draw around the sources from which dope is issued in increasing quantities and with increasing profit to the groups that supply the peddlers. He has presented the odd specialle of a Judge telling the District Attorney's office and the chief of the county detectives things which they should have known long ago.

It is almost too much to hope that one Judge can expose and break up the drug distribution system. That is a job which requires persistent investigation unhampered by political influence of any sort. Yet the inquiry in Judge Monaghan's court has already gone far enough to make more than one political heeler think seriously of a term in one of the jails that holds the addicts he helped to make.

Here then is a Judge who obviously has an intellectual, rather than a political, conception of his function and his relation to society. There is no reason, one might say, why a spirit similar to that revealed in Judge Monaghan's attitude in drug cases should not be present every day in all the eriminal courts.

But there is a reason. There are two reasons. One is political, for self-interested politicians have too much to do with the appointment of Judges. The other reason is temperamental. Not every man is enpable of pity or able to see the social ensualty behind the battered exterior of a drug victim or so constituted as to have the injustices which perversions of the legal code sometimes make possible even in the courts.

Any one who has not forgotten how to think ought to be able to see by this time that the courts, like the Congress of the United States, have suffered through the power of debased and unenlightened political factions and that they need a new baptism of the American spirit. Dull routineers on the bench have done a good deal in recent years to diminish the prestige of the bench and to lessen the social efficiency of the law itself. Their open service to their political masters has disillustoned multitudes. The fearlessness Judge Monaghan is now showing provides a reassuring example for

JERSEY ROADS

TN A time when highway construction has I become the greatest public activity in most of the States, toll bridges privately operated are obviously out of date. The ransfer of the great Ocean City-Somers Point bridge from the owning corporation to the Highway Department of New Jersey and the elimination of the toll system is characteristic of a State which always has been aware of the value of good roads. Another link is thus completed in what ultimately will be a fine ocean boulevard along the entire Jersey coast line. Jersey may now be a little prouder than ever of its highways, which are still among the most

inviting in the country. The great concrete pike, now almost completed between Camden and Atlantic City-

afoot-is one of the triumphs of modern construction. Stretches of "bard" road almost as good are to be found in

northern parts of the State. But to the motorist who is not in a hurry and not auxious to seek short cuts the olderfashioned yellow gravel roads of the interior, nearly always well kept and level and beautiful, continues to be attractive. There are hundreds of miles of them which seem almost too good to be real. They run for the most part through rich farming areas and in quiet, idyllic country, and lead tourists in all seasons through landscape that might have been copied from the canvases of the best of painters. The speeders are not on them, for they are wandering roads, and in some way or other a very able Highway Department keeps them free from

One of the best things about the newer system of concrete highways is that it will help to preserve the beautiful dirt roads of Jersey for travelers in the diminishing class which still has a disposition to be leisurely and the wish "for to admire and for to see" rather than a desire to rush headlong from one uninteresting place to another.

THE DESERT OUTRAGE

THE sufferings of 1700 passengers stranded in nineteen trains in various isolated and arid points in California, New Mexico and Arizona were scute, but temporary. It is the damage to the cause of the railway strikers that is well-nigh irreparable. The abandonment of transcontinental trains by their crews, engineers, conductors, firemen, was an outrage for which public opinion can find no defense.

It was the contention of the Big Four Brotherhoods that members of their order would have to quit work if conditions proved hazardous. Definition of the extent of risk was hence left to the rallway employes as individuals. As a means of expressing sympathy with the striking shopmen and also as a protest against the maintenance of armed guards at the Sante Fe yards, some scores of hot-heads conceived the idea of marconing travelers in desert regions. The conception was novel as it was indefensible.

While it is true that the so-called desert stations, especially along the route of the Santa Fe, possess hotel accommodations and other accessories of civilization, the very existence of these places is artificial and wholly dependent upon the circulation of trains. A prolonged stoppage of traffic would be devastating in its effect.

Climatic conditions reach their maximum of severity in the arid stretches of the Southwest in midsummer. The thermometer in the Pullmans, stalled at Needles, Calif., registered 120 degrees.

It was impossible to house a whole train load of passengers in the little town. Ice melted away, provisions were spoiled, Aged travelers and babies were speedy victims of the ordeal and in several instances barely escaped death.

A delegation of passengers, appealing to a ommittee of the brotherhood men for relief at Needles, was met with the rejoinder that "not a wheel would move until the armed guards were removed from the railway yards." As in many instances the trainmen were comfortable enough in their own habitations in these desert stations, the cruelty and brutality of their procedure were thereby aggravated.

Brotherhood members indulging in this folly have justified their action on the ground of sympathy with the shop crafts in their dispute. Sympathy is ironical in this connection. The public has very little of it for the reckless men in whom what should be ordinary instincts of humanity were suppressed for a spectacular play, the fruit of

WORK FOR A COMMISSION

The suggested fact-finding commission for dealing with future negotiations in the soft-coal industry is good as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough.

The commission is to be chosen by the niners and operators, with the personnel to be approved by the President. This last clause should mean representation of the third party, the consumers.

But it would be better if the commission were a public body with Congress behind it and having the power to investigate not only the soft coal but the anthracite industry. It sounds too much like a close corporation or family affair as it stands.

A disciple of the tramp portrayed by Old Hoss Humorists Gone Wrong Hoey is at large in Paterson, N. J. While the family was in bed he stole the front door of a dwelling house, lock, hinges and al The police are now on the alert to prevent m stealing a house to fit the The chances are, though, that the alleged thief is simply a sufferer from a per There are such. Witness the two visitors from suburban towns picked up by a Philadelphia cop with their auto-mobile filled with "No Parking" and nobile filled with Safety Zone signs.

Dispatch from Lon. Rules of the don says Americans in London are no more befuddled by the new Walk-on-the-Left" signs than the Britishors themselves. Always the rule has been Keep to the Right. But there is excellence in the change so long as the rules of the road remain as they are. All vehicles keep to the left there. Conformity to the rule for pedestrians keeps those of the sidewalk facing the outside

Having noted the facts Right, of Course recorded in a recent people live longer in the country than in the city; that women live longer than men; that there are ever so many States whose residents live longer than those of Pennsylvania; the old colored porter in a local bar-ber shop grinned and said. 'Dem figures is agen me; but figures wouldn't be interesting nonow if it wa'n't fo' de exceptions."

Stranger Than Washington Park Zoo at El Paso, Tex., are nursing a pair of baby antelopes. A pigeon at Glen Ridge, N. J., thought to be hatching a batch of eggs, was found sitting on eight young rats, asleep. And sprightly comment is estopped, darn it by the knowledge that the seemingly impossible stories are probably sober

A dispatch from Tokio says the Japanese people believe the navy cut in accordance with agreement made at the Washngton Conference does not cut deep enough, and that present military preparations are costing too much money. It is a sentiment that speaks well for the peace of the world.

asses blondined hair, wooden nutmegs, alf-cotton wool, watered milk, pasteboard leather, padded forms and yellow journal-ism with zambling den, drinking hells and haunts of shame. Thus does overemphasis make a mock of reform. New Jersey is planning a visiting auto

Sensational preacher of New York

tax because Pennsylvania authorities compel New Jersey farmers delivering produce to take out a Pennsylvania license. About time to swap "reprisals" for "reciprocity."

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

How Love Enabled a Country Girl Who Had Acquired Education and Culture to Bring Neatness and Beauty Into Her Home Without Hurting Anybody

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WAS listening to a very pretty, very I charming friend of mine talking to a young country girl who had stopped in to have a chat with us on her way home from delivering some chickens. The talk was mostly on clothes, and my friend ended suddenly by taking the girl off to her room to show her some of her things, with a possible idea of patterns, etc. I heard them for the next half hours as busy as school-girls while rooteners tes gowns fluffy. girls, while poignoirs, tea gowns, fluffy ruffles and evening slippers were discussed, tried on and gayly admired and laughed

In the end the girl went off with one of the dresses, a green muslin, ruffled frock for a pattern and also, I suspect, for

Ever since this girl has been growing up she is now just of ge—these little con-fidential confabs have been going on about clothes mostly, but from clothes to other things, so that with no self-consciousness on the child's part, my friend has her entire confidence as well as her most loyal admira-tion; the sort of homage a young girl gives a pretty, charming woman when afar off she frankly imitates her.

In this girl's case the imitation went much deeper than clothes; she copied her quiet and loving way of doing drastic things, and happily for herself she had enough and happily for herself she had enough character of her own to make not only the clothes but the manners she assimilated fit her own environment and the needs of hernot lesser but different-occasions.

FOR instance, the girl had the good sense not to make a tea gown, but she did contrive a most delightful dance frock for her senior graduation dance at the normal school, and after a long study of all my friend's slippers she came to the just conclusion that black ones would be her own "best buy" as being suitable for most occasions. The silk underthings she did not attempt, but the light featherweight of them and their simplicity, yet their fragile pretti-ness, gave her an idea that matured into quite as delightful and practical little garments. And what was true of her adapta-tion of clothes was even more apparent in her adaptation of my friend's theory that there is a right and kind and lovable way of doing everything which needs doing. The girl had no small problem of her own to face, and it met her as so many problems do when she came home for the first time on her holidays from school and saw her family and her old home for the first time with seeing eyes.

T WAS a kindly household and about as hospitable to pigs and hens and flies and biquitous children as it was to the farmthe father and brothers who were

more kindly than they were clean.

The mother of the family had long given up the task of getting order out of the chaos. And, in letting the house stay in a mess, she had pretty well lost her own sense of personal good looks. She was amusing, and in her caustic way generous, but she was really an "object" and appeared to have become sardonically indifferent to her un-kemptness. The other sons and daughter as they grew up had fallen into the family habits of never "red ing up." so that the sight that confronted the girl fresh from thool and from all the new-learned serenity

of an orderly environment seemed about as hopeless as it was disheartening.

Her getting away to school had been something little short of a revolution, a sort of romantic experiment in education on the part of a family that for two generations had been content, apparently, to forgo book learning. Even the money necessary to learning. Even the money necessary to board her in the town where the normal school was and the bare necessities of school books and city clothes were got together by a sort of miracle from funds hid in stock-ings and held back secretively by one or another of the family for some cherished bject, the possession of witch receded or came to the foreground of their hopes as crops were good or bad, or the berry season was abundant or failed, or the chickens mul-

In fact, the girl's getting off to school was the result of more than one dumbly offered sacritice on the part of the older nuch as her own frank, restless hopes over the adventure that made the whole thing look so perilous to those of us who were

What if the experiment should fall with the girl! Or what if it succeeded too well, made her home a future impossibility! Or, corse still, what if she tried to change old habits in others as they had so easily been changed in her, and hurt and altenated the hearts that had set her free from a bondage which they had grown to ignore and even enjoy.

TALKING of clothes with my friend, she I talked of her dilemma with things as they were at home. She saw with a child-like candor the backwardness and almost egradation of it, but she also saw the family we back of it, and her own debt to that How to change things without hurting—that was her main question! Whether to gradually dissociate herself from the environment, her very loyal seemed to allow her to contemplate. It was plain for a family's sake she could never bring into "that mess" persons who had made her new life; that was ist common sense, not snobbishness. Well. I heard fragments of those discussions, lightly steered by the older woman and gently analyzed by the girl, and I

lessly, or not at all. THE catld had charm, the charm of youth I and health and a well-kept body and an intelligent, acquisitive mind and pretty ways of using her body. In a family where all the teeth went in the early twenties, her perfect ones—for she had spent her herry-picking money as a child in visits to the countryside dentist—were of themselves an almost romantic asset. She would have passed as a pretty fresh, schoolgirl any-where, but in that dark, uttick farmhouse her nent irimness was a refreshing rest to

gathered that the thing was to be done pain-

Perhaps if she had been a homely girl or an awkward one she could not have put her difficult game through with so light a touch. But she used all her delightful differences as so many spells of loveableness. She asked nothing of the mat all, except to let her

DACH day the family moved into some L new and pleasant, renevated spot in the house with a kind of laughting curiosity of Two goats in the pride and expertancy. The girl had stimulated them into an attitude of pleasure in their new-old environment, a liking also to have guests come and see. The change in-volved no additional drudgery to the mother -in fact, the things she had always frankly hated doing, and had long only half done were done without her being aware of any hardship to any one.

the ease and amusingness and general good feeling that the change was accomplished, it was as great a triumph of love as love ever witnessed. No doubt when as love ever witnessed. No doubt when she goes back to complete her course at the normal school, things will slip back more than a little, and no doubt when she goes to her teaching next year in some distant town, nothing much will have changed to the outward eye in that queer old shack. But I am willing to wager that they will look forward to her homecomings with a comfortable assurance that she will red them up again in no time and set the household wheels spinning noislessly while she is in their midst.

And I feel sure, too, that if she

asked today how she did it, she would take none of the credit to herself for her manner of accomplishing it, but refer in grateful appreciativeness to the happy councils of her adviser in manners as well as in clothes.

"ER-R, WHO WON?"



this marked change which has come upon the spirit of the congregations in so far as

clings with regard to his art. The day

the church will be permitted, as I heard

yself not so many years ago while visit-

Nevin's 'Rosary' to the words of the hymn 'Just as I Am.' And this is only a single

ne of many instances just as flagrant. The

ongregations are far past this point now.

and I am glad to say that this feeling on

operation from the organists as a class and

from many of the singers themselves as well.

"In many of the churches there has been

reaction back toward the original style

f church music. I mean that of Palestrina

and the other composers of the early con-

eally based upon this music, and, there-

fore, it has been in a measure a return to

first principles. While this music has not always the emotional feeling of many of the

later composers, it has a dignity and a ma-jesty which is always fitting in church

nusic, and it is always wonderfully fine and

but singers in the churches are usually am

sitious enough to enjoy singing this music

But, after all, the music to be selected for

any church depends to a very great extent

upon the type of choir which that church has. Just as there are several types of

choirs, so there are also several types of music, each of which is especially adapted

That church in which the organist most

with the type of choir which he has always

Solo Voices and Choruses

"In churches where there are boys' voices,

er where the voices of the solo quarter are

not exploited, but where choral effects are

the things most sought after, the Palestrina

school of composition has come back most

strongly. These works are almost always

for chorus, and, therefore, cannot be ef-

fectively rendered by a quartet or even by a

small or poorly trained chorus. The chorus

which would essay Palestrian must be fairly

large and exceedingly well trained in order to make the works effective.

"Many churches are obliged, for various

reasons, to have a quartet choir. Very good effects may be produced with the four voices.

if they are good ones, and the singers are well trained, as is usually the case with the

of church music. But under no circum-stances can it be considered as ideal for

produced with a chorus or with a choir of boys' voices in places where the organist

has sufficient time and intelligence to train

Outlook Is Excellent

church music in this country is excellent, far better than it has been for many years

past. As I have said, the matter starts with the members of the congregation it-

self first of all. The choirmasters and

the organists have come to realize clearly

that the rendition of cheap stuff is not going

loors of their churches.
"With the situation as it is at present.

the ideal organist or cholemaster is the

one who will take the material at his dis-

posal and then have the musical sense and

knowledge to know what music is best

be a sufficient number of rehearsals to allow

the choir to become thoroughly familiar with

the music in all its phases before the con-

Then there must

to get them auxwhere except outside the

"On the whole, the outlook for better

them properly.

adapted

Real churchly effects can best be-

works which were originally written for

has the most effective music.

which can handle this difficult music,

rapuntal school.

All religious music

their part has met with enthusiastic co-

ing another church, to get up and

s passed most emphatically when a singer

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CHARLES E. KNAUSS On Modern American Church Music

the church music is concerned, and they have worked harder to bring about good music than they did when the music in the THE great advance in modern American L church music which has been shown in church was seemingly a matter about which the last few years is due principally to the very few persons in the congregations concongregations themselves, according to cerned themselves Charles E. Knauss, organist and choir mas ter at the Woodland Presbyterian Church.

"We have just passed through a period of about twenty-five years of exceedingly and church music," said Mr. Knauss, "but it has not been the fault of the music itself in all cases. One great trouble has been that in the city churches especially there has been a great deal of music which was originally written for boy choirs, and very effectively written, too, but it has been misplaced and sung by mixed choirs and by solo quartets, and hence the effect intended by the composer has not been brought out.

"The same thing in a slightly different sense is true of the better grade of English church music, such as the works of Barnby, Stainer and other composers of the same class. These works are essentially choral works and they cannot be effectively presented by a quartet, no matter how well that quartet sings; and many of them sing very It is almost as though an orchestral composition were played by a string quartet.

Good American Composers

"A great deal may be said with entire justice for many of the American com-posers, such as Dudley Buck and others, These men have done their full share of the work needed to lift American church music to the plane which it should rightfully But, while it cannot be disputed cups. that they have done some things well, still the day of such music is rapidly passing.

"The most encouraging thing about the better composers in this country at the present time is the fact that they are destyle which is peculiarly their veloping a own, and that it is a style which is preeminently fitted to services in the American churches. Among these men Foote, West and Flaxington Harker are the most promi-

"This new American style is primarily based upon the best of the English style of church music, but it does not rigidly adhere to the stiffness which characterizes much of the best British music for the church. It may be generally described as American church music along the best lines, and it is a new and gratifying development of the music of our country, not only for the church alone, but for the art of music generally.

Causes of the Change

"This pleasing and interesting change for the better in the music of the American churches has been brought about by a combination of circumstances. The first and most important of these circumstances is the more general musical cultivation of the pubhe, and hence of the individual members of the congregations. Where one person twenty years ago had an eclectic knowledge of music, today there are literally hundreds who have it and the number is increasing

"It follows, as a matter of course, that this knowledge and desire for the better things in music must in time reach into the churches, where the congregations, now largely composed of persons who go to sym-phony concerts and recitals by the great interpretative artists and thus constantly hear good music outside the church, will demand better music in the services; and a ongregation is very likely to get whatever it makes up its mind to have. A congregation made up of persons, a large percentage of whom have heard the Philadelphia Orhestra and the great solelsts with even reasonable frequency, will not tolerate for moment such music as has been the rule in many of the American churches for the last couple of decades. They will insist upon something better and, what is more to the point, they will get it.

Barbers have been regulated. Next!

As the Shipping Board sees it, good wine needs no Busch. As we understand it, the Western Union is willing to bury the issue.

SHORT CUTS

The Harold McCormicks say they are glad their troubles are over. Optimism.

The fact that Lleyd George's goat wear a prize in a show proves that nobody has it.,

When a hearse has been searched for "Every organist who is of the right kind hooch it is a cinch the spirit has departed. usically will enjoy doing this work, for will be in thorough accord with his own

Colonel D'Olier takes the ground that the fair only has to be known to be apprecinted.

We gather that the friends of the onof Senator Frelinghuysen are to make a Record.

As things stand now, the money saved on bridge tolls by Ocean City people won't be spent on Sunday candy.

And while the Mayor is busy with a high-speed transit service let not the virtues of a Parkway bus service be forgotten. If the Grand Duke Cyril is joined by

ercy and Harold in his fight for the throne

of Russia it ought to make a good comedy California fruit crop is tied up by the rail strike. Oh, well, "putters-up" will have less reason to complain of the tariff

on sugar.

effective whenever the organist has a choir The way the Chester avenue business men look at it, the time to gayly skip and stop grumbling is when you can force the traction company to stop the skips where it had previously skipped the stops. "My own experience with choirs has been

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What queen, by royal edict, prohibited
the use of theatre passes?
 Who said "Familiarity breeds contempt"?

Where are the Fortunate Islands? How does the katydid make its noise? Who was the Muse of History in Greek mythology?
6. What is meant by a clinker-built ship? What is a bagman in English commercial

hat is the meaning of the Turkish title "effendi"? F. Wha 9. What is the middle name of Thomas A. Edison? 0. What is a quadriga?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Pausanias, a noted Greek geographer and writer on art, who lived in the second century A. D., may be said to have been the author of the first guide book for tourists. His "Gazeteer of liellas" is the best extant source of information on the topography, local listory religious description archihistory, religious observation, archi-tecture and sculpture of classical

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and Missouri are States leading in the production of

lead.

nesh, with the accent on the last syl-

5. The act of knapping is the act of breaking stone. The word is from the Scotch.
6. A three-quarter length portrait is called a Kit Cat. Kit Cats were originally a Kit Cat Kit Cats were originally mutton pies, popular in England, especially the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries. The Kit Cat Club was formed in London at about that period it brought together wits, humorists and literary men. The portraits of the members, painted in three-quartef length size by Sir Godfrey Kneller, became known as Kit Cats and the became known as Kit Cats and the term eventually became a generic one for all pletures of that size

the all pleases of that size. Charles Bradhauch was a noted English radical politiciae and advocate of recularism. Although elected to Parellament in 1880, he was prevented from taking his seat because he refused on athesite grounds to take the oath. He was eventually seated three years later. Bradlaugh died in 1891.

Bradlaugh died in 1891. Marsthon running course is 26 miles 386 yards.

Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions.

Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions.

The paladins were the twelve peers of the Emperor Charlemagne. The term paladin subsequently came to mean a paragon of knighthood.